

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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Monday, September 23, 1861.

THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT OFFICIALLY NOTICED.

We learn that "many intelligent and patriotic citizens have applied to the Secretary of State, by memorial, asking the attention of the Government to what they represent as treasonable matter contained in a letter, written from this city under date of August 10, and published in the London Times; and they express their conviction that the statements in that letter are untrue, and that it is the design of the writer to bring the credit and fame of this Government into disrepute in foreign countries."

In answer to such memorials, the Secretary of State has written a letter, in which he says: "that it has been the habit of the Government of the United States to take no notice of representations, however obnoxious, made by the press of foreign nations, or even injurious utterances made by ministers or other agents of foreign powers, in the ordinary transactions of their own affairs. The Government, on the contrary, has hitherto recognized as worthy of its observation, only the language and the action of the Executive organs of foreign States. The Government of the United States depends, not upon the favor or good will of foreign writers or papers, or even of foreign nations, but upon the just support of the American people. Its credit and its fame is now more than ever heretofore, safe in their keeping."

"If it be assumed that the obnoxious paper may do harm here, it is sufficient to reply, that probably not fifty copies of the London Times ever find their way to our shores. If it be said again that the obnoxious communication has been widely published in the United States, it seems a sufficient rejoinder that the censor of a magnanimous Government, in that case, ought to fall on its own citizens, who reproduced the libel, rather than the foreigner who wrote it exclusively for remote publication."

"Interference with the press, even in the case of an existing insurrection, can be justified only on the ground of public safety. Mr. Seward says he 'does not see any such danger in the present case. Even if one foreigner does prevent our hospitality to shelter himself in writing injurious publications against us for a foreign press, a hundred other foreigners as intelligent or virtuous, and as respectable as he is, are daily enrolling themselves in the army of the United States, to defend and maintain the Union, as the chief hope of humanity in all centuries, and for all ages. Could there be a better illustration of that great fundamental truth of our system, that 'error of opinion may safely be tolerated when reason is left free to combat it.'"

THE PANIC MAKERS.

It is not difficult, we think, to understand one of the sources of the chronic panic in relation to the number of the enemy in Virginia and to the daily prophesied attack upon this city.

War, which is onerous to the many, is profitable to the few. Africa must be supplied, and in the necessary haste and confusion with which that sort of thing is done, it is impossible, with whatever degree of vigilance and fidelity in governments, to prevent contractors from making, occasionally very tempting profits. If we are expending a million per day, it is probable that somebody is making an average profit of ten per cent. upon it, which would cease to be made if the war were brought to a close.

Now, nothing is more natural than that the lucky gentlemen, who are pocketing one hundred thousand dollars, more or less, every day in the week, should resort to all artifice to protract the war as long as possible and to make it as expensive as possible. We must take human nature as we find it.

These gentlemen, when they make use of editors and others, to propagate ideas favorable to their purposes, conceal, of course, the personal objects they have in view. Hence, in speaking of certain newspapers, we do not intend to imply that their conductors are cognizant of the schemes of the army contractors, or participate in them, or intend to favor them. In some instances, doubtless, that is true, but in most instances, probably, these editors are deceived themselves.

Within the last two weeks, we have read the New York papers, with their vast circulation and influence, hard at work, to induce the country to believe that the enemy had three hundred and fifty thousand soldiers in Virginia, (see New York Herald,) that at least one hundred thousand more men are needed for the defense of Washington, (see New York World,) that it would be madness in General McClellan to move out of his intrenchments, (see New York Times,) and that the passage of the Potomac by General Beauregard is and has been for weeks a thing resolved upon, (see all the New York papers.)

That the total force of the enemy in Virginia does not exceed one hundred thousand men, is as certain as it can be made by anything short of an actual count.

If the Administration would yield to the policy which the contractors seek to dictate by their continual panics, we should have our army here doubled, and then have it left in idleness until tomorrow. But it is clear that the contractors want, and it is the realization of all the panics which they instigate through the press, keeping themselves constantly concealed all the while. But they will not be able to block the Administration, which is determined to bring the war to a speedy close.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says, that the wife of Gen. Scott is expected to arrive from France in the course of ten days or a fortnight, and that the General intends to go to New York to meet her.

GENERAL FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

We have referred more than once to the prevalent error, that General Fremont's proclamation differed from the confiscation act, in setting slaves free. It was upon that supposed point of difference that the Louisville Journal based its principal objection to the proclamation, as appears by a paragraph which we copied from it, in our issue of last Friday. Indeed we have heard so much of it in private conversation with Southern men, that we believe it to have been with most of them, the main ground of their criticisms upon the policy of General Fremont. This is confirmed by the language of Mr. Holt, of Kentucky, in two letters recently published.

In his letter of the 12th instant to the President, Mr. Holt says:

"The late act of Congress providing for the confiscation of the estates of persons in open rebellion against the Government was as a necessary war measure accepted and fully approved by the loyal men of the country. It was a timely employment in the service of the rebellion with the knowledge and consent of its owners, and instead of emancipating slaves thus employed, left their status to be determined either by the courts of the United States or by subsequent legislation. The proclamation, however, of General Fremont, under date of the 30th of August, transcends and, of course, violates the law in both these particulars, and declares that the property of rebels, whether used in support of the rebellion or not, shall be confiscated, and if consisting in slaves, that they shall be at once manumitted."

"The act of Congress referred to was believed to embody the conservative policy of your Administration upon this delicate and perplexing question, and hence the loyal men of the border slave States have felt relieved of all fears of any attempt on the part of the Government of the United States to liberate and deny in their midst a population accustomed to freedom, and whose presence could not fail to prove a painful apprehension, if not of terror, to the homes and families of all."

In a letter of the same date to Mr. Speed, Mr. Holt says:

"The act of Congress alluded to was a necessity under the circumstances, and was fully justified by the usages of civilized warfare. The Government has the same right to confiscate slaves engaged in digging trenches or mounting guns for the rebels that it has to confiscate their arms when captured during the progress of the war; but, having confiscated them, Congress goes no further."

There is, in truth, so far as slaves are concerned, but one point of difference between the proclamation and the act, viz: that the proclamation frees all the slaves of open rebels, whereas the act only frees such slaves as are employed in the service of the rebellion. The other point of difference, that the act only confiscates slaves, while the proclamation liberates them, which Mr. Holt states to exist, and to which he is evidently the most opposed, is merely imaginary.

The act deprives the owners of slaves used in the rebellion of all claim to their services, and if owners attempt, in any court, to enforce a claim to the services of such slaves, it may be resisted and defeated by the slaves by proving the fact that they have been used in the rebellion. As the enslavement of a man consists in the right of another to his service without wages, and in nothing else, the act emancipates the slaves coming within the range of its provisions. Owing service to nobody but their owners, they are freed from all intents and purposes, when they are released of that service.

Mr. Holt supposes that the act left the status of such confiscated slaves "to be determined by the courts of the United States, or by subsequent legislation. On the contrary, it fixed their status as freemen, by striking off the only shackles which was upon them."

The proclamation liberated a very much larger class of slaves than the act. That part of the case, Mr. Holt apprehends correctly.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. FREMONT.

The President, in his letter of September 11, directing Gen. Fremont to conform his proclamation to the confiscation act, does not like the ground that that act, as a matter of legal construction, affects the power of a military commander to issue such a proclamation. There is no fact, of which we are apprised, to induce the belief that that is the view taken by the President. It is more probable that the act appeared to him to be such an expression of the opinion of the legislative branch of the Government, upon the whole subject matter, as to be obligatory, in a political sense, upon the Executive branch, until the happening of some contingency manifestly not foreseen by Congress.

It may serve to diminish the animosity with which this thing is discussed in some quarters, to consider that it is a matter only of effecting Missouri. The proclamation of Gen. Fremont was issued expressly upon the ground of the peculiar condition of things in that particular State, and not upon the general ground of the rebellion existing not only in that State, but in other States, while his military department.

A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF BRANDY SEIZED.—During last week the collector at New York seized seven cargoes of liquors, imported into that port during the months of July and August, and stored in the bonded warehouses. It appears that seven vessels, among which were the Columbia, Libertas, Mississippi, and Virginia, left Bordeaux for New Orleans before the blockade of the Mississippi was declared, having full cargoes of liquors, &c. On arriving at the Southwest Pass, they were ordered off by the blockading squadron, and proceeded to New York, where their cargoes were put into the warehouse and subsequently information was received that they belonged to Southern rebels. One of the ships went to Philadelphia, where its cargo will probably be confiscated.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. W. H. Seward has returned to Annapolis. She does not, as was rumored, propose to reside in Washington.

The Secretary of War left this city Saturday morning, to pay a short visit to his home in Pennsylvania.

General Meigs, quartermaster general, also left Washington Saturday evening for Philadelphia. It is understood that he will not be absent more than two or three days.

Lady Franklin is still in California.

PICTURES.—We learn that our Government has officially received information of an opportunity to buy paintings of the great masters, antiques and other works of art, at Rome. It is supposed that the offer may have been occasioned by the financial necessities of the Papal Government, and of members of the Roman aristocracy. As Congress has made no appropriation for such a purpose, the offer could not, of course, be accepted.

A REBEL KENTUCKY EDITOR CAVES.—W. N. Halderman, principal proprietor of the Courier, publishes a card in the Louisville Journal, requesting a modification of the interdiction against the publication of matter prejudicial to the Federal Government, and to be loyal to that Government while Kentucky remains in the Union.

BRINGING UP THE REAR.—Since Mr. Buchanan has declared himself in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, Mr. Dallas has made a war speech in Philadelphia, and Caleb Cushing says we must fight twenty years rather than give up the Union. B. F. Halley, "the soldier of fortune," is also for war. All these men are politically defined, but dead leaves mark the course of the stream upon which they float.

THE BOAT FROM FORT MONROE, which arrived at Baltimore on Saturday, reports that Com. Stringham has been withdrawn from the Minnesota, and that Com. Goldsborough, late of the Brazil squadron, is to be the flag officer at Hampton Roads.

ADVISOR FOR WEST VIRGINIA.—The Virginia commission from Wheeling, have negotiated a loan of \$200,000 in New York, to be returned when the same shall be reimbursed by Congress.

NEW YORK'S FAIRNESS.—Mrs. Parish, a wealthy lady of New York, recently deceased, left, among other donations, \$1,000 to the New-boys' Society.

AN EXPRESS AGENT has recently brought to Chicago two hundred thousand dollars worth of Pike's Peak gold.

THE RICHMOND WHOLESALE OF THE 18th states that six more Federal prisoners have escaped.

Last week \$18,000 worth of postage stamps were exchanged at the New York post office.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DOCUMENT CONCERNING THE CONFISCATION OF THE PROPERTY OF REBELS.

The following circular has been issued by the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, September 21, 1861.

SIR: In order to prevent seizures of property belonging to citizens of insurrectionary States, not warranted by the acts of Congress relating to that subject, it is thought advisable to direct the special attention of marshals and district attorneys of the United States to the provisions of these acts.

The fifth section of the act of July 13 provides that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from, or proceeding to, a State or place declared to be in insurrection, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from such State or place, shall be forfeited to the United States.

This section obviously applies to all property in transit, or purchased, or provided with a view to transit, between loyal and disloyal States, and especially to property forming the subject of commercial intercourse. Such property, wherever found, is liable to seizure, and the only recourse of parties who think themselves aggrieved, is by appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is invested by and with full power of mitigation and remission.

The first section of the act, approved August 6th, declares, "that if any person or persons, his, her, or their agent, attorney, or employee, shall purchase, or acquire, sell, or give away, or in any manner dispose of, or attempt to dispose of, or employ, or suffer the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful prize of prize and capture wherever found."

No doubt can be entertained that this section was well considered, and that its operation was intended to be limited to property used in furtherance of the insurrection only.

Seizures under the act of July 13 should be made by the officers, or under the direction of the marshals of the United States, and all district attorneys and marshals of the United States should afford all practicable counsel and aid in the execution of the law.

Seizures under the act of August 6 should be made by the marshal of the district in which such property may be found, under the general or particular direction of the district attorney or other superior authority. For such seizures there is no power of mitigation or remission in the Secretary of the Treasury, but the district attorney or other superior authority may direct the discontinuance of any proceeding in relation thereto, and the restoration of the property seized.

It will be seen, from an inspection of the provisions of the acts of Congress, that no property is confiscated, or subjected to forfeiture, unless such seizure is in pursuance of the laws, to and from insurrectionary States, or for the promotion of the insurrection. Real estate, bonds, promissory notes, money on deposit, and the like, are, therefore, not subject to seizure or confiscation, in the absence of evidence of such unlawful use. All officers, while vigilant in the prevention of the conveyance of property to or from the United States, or the use of it for insurrectionary purposes, are expected to be careful in avoiding unnecessary vexation and cost by seizures not warranted by law.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE RETURNED TEXAS TROOPS.—A portion of the troops who were sent to Texas, by the tranchery of Twigs, were sent to Fort Columbus, at Governor's Island this morning, where they will perform garrison duty, relieving the troops belonging to other regiments who will be sent to the seat of war.

The order for the removal of the Texas troops was received at a late hour last night. By nine o'clock this morning the tents were struck and the troops on their way to their destination. Sixty-seven men, under Captain Wallace, of the first infantry, have been sent to West Point to do garrison duty. The troops sent to Governor's Island were under command of Captain Granger, of the first infantry.—N. Y. Com. Adm., Saturday Evening.

Ex-Governor Thomas L. Price is to raise a regiment in Missouri.

LATEST SOUTHERN NEWS.

CONFESSION OF NEW ORLEANS.

Lyman Reynolds, of the firm of Vose & West, of New Orleans, which city he left on the 13th inst., arrived in New York a few days ago, and gives the following picture of the Crescent City:

Business is utterly dead. The most melancholy sight was the leaves, scarcely a solitary steamship arriving from or departing up the river. The huge monsters lying at the dock, grouped together, presented a most desolate picture.

The din of arms drowned all other sounds in the city, and hurry, preparation and confusion, are the order of the hour. The streets are filled with soldiers, and recruiting placards and tents everywhere meet the eye. There were about 15,000 men in the city. They were well clothed, but very poorly armed. Every person in the city belonged to some military organization, and recruits were received from the ages of fourteen to sixty-five.

Strong entrenchments are being erected all around the city, and on the road from New Orleans to Memphis sixteen cannon, of heavy calibre, are placed at various points. On Ship Island, between Mobile and New Orleans, there are 5,000 men, and the place itself is strongly fortified. Every point of the city is mounted with cannon, and the rebels pride themselves on the impregnability of their position.

Colored regiments, under command of rebel officers, are being organized in the city. The principal arm carried by these men, as well, indeed, of the whole army, is a sharp bowie-knife, about eighteen inches in length. These colored men are drilled with much strictness every day, and, it is believed, will do good service in the war. The expression among all is, "we will die or win."

There are five or six foundries in New Orleans, which are kept constantly employed, and are able to turn out about six heavy cannon per week. Small arms are very scarce, and it is almost impossible to provide muskets for drilling the soldiers. The new musket-house is being used for the manufacture of arms.

Up to the time of the Hatteras expedition, the city was entirely undefended, but the capture of the harbors in North Carolina produced a tremendous fight in New Orleans. The people at once resumed their home drill, and began to erect what fortifications they could. They believe their own town will come soon.

The Confederate States had loaned five millions of provisions from one dollar up, which bear no interest, are not redeemable in specie, but are receivable for subscriptions to the Confederate loan, and for all taxes and for State and Government dues. These notes put current everywhere, quite in the Australian manner, no one having the courage to refuse them.

Butter sells for 50 cents a pound; coffee 45 cents; potatoes a cent apiece; boots and shoes 100 per cent. dearer than in New York; and clothing is 50 per cent. dearer.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM GEORGIA, is by a resident of Macon who left on the 9th inst. He reports that previous to the Hatteras affair the defenses of Georgia were but poorly cared for, but now they have been placed under repair, and are being strongly garrisoned. New works are also in course of construction.

An attack on Savannah is generally expected by the people. The Union sentiment which at one time was formidable, has been silenced by the ruling power, and although some of it probably exists, it is nowhere apparent. After the Hatteras capture every one was pressed into the service.

A large amount of cotton has been ploughed down and corn planted. Bacon was thirty cents per pound in Macon, and coffee thirty-five cents per pound. Gold was fifteen to twenty per cent. premium. Confederate Treasury notes were generally taken at par for goods. The stock of leather had given out, and canvas shoes were in course of manufacture. Linsey woolsey manufactures for clothing were also in progress.

NORTH CAROLINA.

There seems to be quite a panic in this State, caused by the fear of another Hatteras affair, and that nothing prevents an outbreak in favor of the Union, save the invasion of the State by the South Carolina troops; and such men as Holden and Morehead will undoubtedly speak out against the traitors the moment they feel strong enough to do so.

Every dollar of gold and silver is caught up and hid away, and merchants and tradesmen only part with their goods for the paper of the Confederate Government, and of the different State authorities, because they are compelled to yield.

GARRIBOLDI.—The following extract from a letter received here by Mr. Frank Vizetelly, artist and correspondent of the Illustrated London News, and an intimate friend of Garibaldi, explains more clearly his position. The letter was written by him after his arrival in London from Capri:

"Repeated overtures have been made to induce Garibaldi to go to North America to aid in defending the Union. You can positively count on (dove certi) (sure) that those who make such overtures will be disappointed. He will not go. [Then follow some allusions to the condition of the body. He is still weak, but his health is improving, and he is in a state of physical condition. The others are in charge of the provost marshal. It appears that the soldiers were intoxicated, and commenced the attack by attempting to tear down the American flag on the farmer's premises.]"

Private Charles C. Potter, of Woodstock, in company H, 6th Connecticut regiment, died yesterday, of typhoid fever.

AN ENGINEER REGIMENT.—By authority of the President, Col. Stewart has raised a regiment of 1,000 men, nearly all practical mechanics, engineers and railroad men.

The men are fully equipped and wear a gray uniform. Arms will be furnished in this city. The officers have been chosen with special reference to their skill in engineering; and the regiment will be detailed for engineer service exclusively.

Col. Stewart has been chief engineer in the United States Navy, and was the first engineer of the State of New York. He has lately been engaged in railroad engineering, and under his direction many of the railroads of Missouri and the West were built. When the war broke out he was chief engineer of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Texas. It is understood that the works at the Brooklyn Navy Yard were built in part under his supervision.

The New York Union Defense Committee have placed fifty-seven regiments in the field.

A "GRAND MECHANIC" regiment is being organized in New York by Colonel Stewart. Mr. Stewart has presented with a battery of six of his erstwhile fitted cannon. Each man is allowed fifty cents for every twenty miles he travels to be mustered in, and the same to return home when mustered out. Besides his regular pay, he has forty cents extra for every day spent in mechanical labor. His family is provided for during his absence, and when honorably discharged receives \$100 bounty.

STANHOPE.—The following dispatch was received a few days ago, by the Governor of New Hampshire:

"To the Governor of New Hampshire:—I have been very much pleased with your company of sharpshooters. Send another, when you are possible!"

—EMOS CAMERON, Secretary of War.

COLONEL JAMES MONTGOMERY.—The third Kansas regiment is commanded by Col. James Montgomery, somewhat famous in Kansas history. He was born in Ohio, and is a descendant of Montgomery who fell at Quebec. He was a member of a Christian church. His Adjutant is Zulasky, a nephew of Kosciusko. The first Sunday in camp, the Chaplain organized a temperance society, the Colonel being the first to sign the pledge.

Military Intelligence.

CITY, LANCASTERIAN KILLED.

On Saturday afternoon, Capt. Lingerfelter, of Company B, Col. Baker's California regiment, with six men, went out on a scouting expedition. When they reached a point about five miles beyond the Chain Bridge, on the Virginia side, they encountered a party of some twenty-five or thirty rebels, evidently on their way to attack the Federal pickets. Firing immediately commenced on both sides, and in a few minutes two of the rebels were seen to fall, one of whom is supposed to have been killed.

At this stage of the affair, a sergeant accompanying the Federal party, who was at the time engaged in loading his musket, observed a rebel get behind a tree and take deliberate aim at Capt. L., and called to the Captain to get behind a tree, but before he could do so, the ball from the rebel struck him in the temple, passing through his head, and killing him instantly. The sergeant immediately levelled his gun at the rebel, who was much nearer than the rest of his party, and killed him.

The Union party then went back to camp, obtained an additional force of twelve men, and went back to recover the captain's body, which was found just as it had fallen. There were a number of valuable articles on the person of the deceased, none of which, however, had been taken; an evidence that the rebels had retreated.

The body of Capt. Lingerfelter was brought to this city yesterday morning, under the escort of the members of the company commanded by the deceased, and taken to the undertaking establishment of Harvey & Co., on Seventh street; from which place the funeral took place yesterday afternoon. He was buried in the Congressional Cemetery. The body will probably be taken to New York in the course of a few days, where his mother resides.

Captain Lingerfelter was of German descent, and was regarded as a brave and accomplished officer. He had resided for some years past in Oregon, from which State he came with Senator Baker, to take the command of a company in this regiment. His death has occasioned the greatest gloom in the camp of the regiment, where he was known only to be loved.

MILITARY REVIEW.—Gen. McClellan had two very fine military reviews on Saturday. In the morning, he rode out to Gen. McCall's division of the army, accompanied by Prince de Joinville, the Count de Paris, and Due de Chartres, and his own staff. They were received with military honors, and immediately proceeded to review the division, consisting of 12,000 Pennsylvania troops. The review was very gratifying to the commander of the army of the Potomac, and elicited praise from the Prince. He expressed great satisfaction at the appearance of the troops, and the improvement that had been made in discipline and drill.

In the afternoon, he accompanied the General to a review of Gen. Fitz John Porter's brigade, at Fort Corcoran. The Prince, after he had closely examined the troops, and witnessed their movements, renewed his assurances of great satisfaction in reference to the efficiency of the army.

The General, after the review, proceeded to an examination of the fort, in which the Prince manifested much interest, and expressed himself very emphatically in regard to their strength and efficiency. His staff, officers of large military experience, were also very favorably impressed with efficiency of the troops and the strength of the fortifications.

THE BORDEN SHARP SHOOTERS.—THE PRESIDENT gave a highly satisfactory evidence of their skill on Friday afternoon at the encampment, having previously been reviewed by the President. Among the many spectators were Secretaries Seward, Cameron and Smith, Assistant Secretary Scott, the Prince de Joinville and his son and nephew, Generals McDowell, Mansfield and other military officers. Gen. McClellan and his staff and body guard were also on the ground during the firing, which was at a distance of five hundred yards. Two hundred and sixty shots were fired, and the target was completely riddled. President Lincoln tilted his hand and made a most excellent shot.

(See Camp Correspondence.)

DANVERS, N. H., Sept. 20, 1861.

On Sunday last, three soldiers, belonging respectively to the sixteenth Indiana, nineteenth New York, and the second Pennsylvania, made an assault on a farmer, at his residence, a few miles from here, and beat him severely. His son shot the Indiana soldier having previously been reviewed by the President. Among the many spectators were Secretaries Seward, Cameron and Smith, Assistant Secretary Scott, the Prince de Joinville and his son and nephew, Generals McDowell, Mansfield and other military officers. Gen. McClellan and his staff and body guard were also on the ground during the firing, which was at a distance of five hundred yards. Two hundred and sixty shots were fired, and the target was completely riddled. President Lincoln tilted his hand and made a most excellent shot.

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ANOTHER BERRY SENTINEL.—A few nights ago a Lieutenant of the tenth regiment, in charge of the picket on the beach, outside of Chesapeake Bay, was found asleep, notwithstanding the place was one requiring the greatest vigilance, because the most exposed and important approach to the Fortress. The young officer will never have another opportunity to do the same thing.

COLONEL JOHN W. GEARY.—Col. J. W. Geary, who commands the twenty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment, has figured extensively in recent national events. He commanded a regiment of Pennsylvanians in Mexico, and was promoted for his gallantry. He was the first Mayor of San Francisco, and was Governor of Kansas, under Buchanan.

GENERAL HORTON.—This officer is charged with drunkenness, and will probably be cashiered. His case has been before Gen. Fremont several days.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.—The following army appointments have been made:

Major Van Vleet, Quartermaster of General McClellan's department, and attached to his staff, has been promoted a Brigadier General. John B. Todd, of Dakota, earlier at Fort Randall, to be a Brigadier General.

William P. Jones, of Stamford, Connecticut, aid to Gen. Wool, with the title of Major.

Charles W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Wright.

Charles B. Goddard, of Zanesville, Ohio, Captain of the 17th Infantry, vice Clarke, deceased.

Second Lieutenant John Mix, 2d cavalry, having obtained leave of absence during the war, has been appointed senior Major of the Van Allen cavalry.

Captain George W. Lewis, of the thirteenth New York volunteers, has been appointed 2d Major of the same regiment.

General Hunter has gone to Jefferson City, to take command of the movements against Gen. Price and his rebel army.

Camp Benton, located near the fair grounds at St. Louis, was inaugurated, with great ceremony, on Tuesday last.

Two distinguished Hungarian officers are now serving in our army: Gen. Anoth, who is on Gen. Fremont's staff, and Col. Stahel, who was at the storming of Comora in 1848, and is now commanding the eighth New York volunteers. Col. Stahel is the name of a third Hungarian, about to enter our service.

Two Prussian barons—one Von Radwisky, of Gen. McClellan's staff, and the other, Struve, the famous Provisional Governor of Baden, now a simple captain in the New York eighth, represent their country's nobility in the American army.

APPAINTS ACROSS THE RIVER.—On Wednesday night the Confederates burnt a dwelling house belonging to Mr. Elwell, seven miles from Alexandria, near the Orange and Alexandria railroad.

NAVAL APPOINTMENT.—Frederick Francis Barry, only son of Rev. Alfred L. Barry, of Boston, has been appointed a master's mate in the service of the United States frigate Congress, Commander Goldsborough, which sailed the 11th instant, to join the blockading squadron at the South.

ST. LOUIS HOSPITALS.—There are 750 sick soldiers now in the hospital at St. Louis, and a new one is about to be opened with five hundred beds.

Floyd, the thief, according to recent accounts, was in the vicinity of Cheat mountain.

Three gunboats, building at Mount City, near Cairo, and intended for operation on the Western rivers, are nearly completed. They have been named respectively the George B. McClellan